

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:—
T.T. London 34/43d.
On Demand 34/45/16d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.89.

August 9, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 91 91

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
Copyright 1918, by the Proprietor.

August 9, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 84 73

8016 日三初月七

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1918.

伍拜禮 號九月八英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NEW ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACK.

BIG OPERATION NEAR AMIENS.

EARLY REPORTS SHOW SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

London, August 8.
The British Fourth Army and the French First Army, with Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig commanding, attacked on a wide front east and south-east of Amiens at dawn. First reports indicate that the attack is progressing satisfactorily.

A Complete Surprise.

London, August 8.
The concluding portion of a message from Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters (the first part has not yet arrived) states:—The enemy was mostly taken by surprise. Our tanks crossed the Aisne working towards the more difficult ground of the Luce Valley. The French also report good progress. Their prisoners admit a complete surprise. Considerable hauls of prisoners and machine-guns, as well as artillery, have already been made. We taking more prisoners than we know how to deal with. The smartness and secrecy of our concentration was the main cause of the initial success.

The Vesle Crossed.

London, August 8.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on August 7, states:—At two o'clock in the afternoon yesterday, Franco-American troops crossed the Vesle east of Braine, and, despite enemy resistance, established themselves on the north bank. Up to the present there have only been patrol engagements on the north bank of the Vesle.

General Berthelot's Fine Effort.

London, August 7.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on the morning of the 7th inst., and describing the part General Berthelot's Army took in the second victory on the Marne, says:—General Berthelot had never less than fifteen enemy Divisions opposed to him and he had perhaps the hardest fighting of all. When General Mangin's counter-offensive transformed the position, General Berthelot's object was to endeavour to exploit the situation to the utmost disadvantage of the enemy. He decided to throw the whole weight of his attack on the eastern edge of the pocket in the direction of Fismes, so that the enemy was constantly threatened with having his rear turned along the Aisne Valley and he was forced to accelerate the pace of his retreat. These tactics achieved their object. The Germans had to abandon everything but the guns, and even a good many of these. In one wood, north of the river, 200,000 heavy shells were discovered neatly hidden from air observation. It is not yet possible to count the material, but the Army took thousands of machine-guns, hundreds of minenwerfer and mountains of ammunition. The Army now has two complete German field-gun batteries which the French are firing at the Germans with the latter's own ammunition. Machine-guns are so plentiful that the Germans seem to have used them at the rate of one machine gun to two infantrymen.

British Line Advanced.

London, August 8.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy's further attacks in the morning and afternoon astride the Bray-Corbis Road were repulsed after sharp fighting. Attempted enemy raids south of Hamel and south-west of La Bassee were driven off. The progress of our patrols east of Robecq continued and our line between the Lawe and Clarence Rivers was advanced to a depth of a thousand yards on fronts of nearly five miles. Patrols entered the enemy's trenches east of Nieppe forest and took over thirty prisoners.

American Progress.

London, August 8.
An American official message, written on August 7, states:—East of Bazoches we crossed the Vesle and gained the Rheims and Soissons highway. Heavily counter-attacks broke down.

A Deceptive Lull.

London, August 8.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Temps says that we must not conclude from the present lull between Soissons and Rheims that the situation has become stabilised. The battle may blaze up elsewhere. We shall learn before long the plans of Marshal Foch, besides those of the enemy.

Futile Enemy Effort.

London, August 8.
A French communique states:—Between the Oise and the Aisne, after a violent bombardment, the enemy attempted two raids near Bailly and Tracy-leval. Both were repulsed. East of Braine, Franco-American troops crossed the Vesle and established themselves on the north bank of the river, maintaining their positions despite two violent counter-attacks. North of Rheims, our line was advanced four hundred metres between the railways to Beth and Lcon.

The Situation Developing.

London, August 7.
The situation on the Vesle is developing according to expectations. The enemy is transferring his shattered Divisions over the Aisne, while it is stated that Marshal Foch is preparing a fresh advance. It is expected that the next great battle will be soon for the possession of Chemin des Dames. When the moment comes, the enemy covering forces will assuredly be flung across the Aisne. Owing to the Crown Prince's complete failure, it is now problematical whether Prince Rupprecht's blow against the British will materialise. It will certainly be a perilous venture and is almost certain to fail.

"Went to Battle as to a Feast"

London, August 8.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states that General Mangin has issued an Army Order to the Third American Army Corps which says:—"You went to battle as to a feast". General Mangin proceeds to eulogise the magnificent dash and indomitable tenacity of the Americans, which have won the admiration of their comrades in arms. They have captured 91 guns, over 7,000 prisoners and immense booty. "You have reconquered ten kilometres of territory. You have gained our complete confidence by your superiority over the enemy. I am proud to command you."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NEW ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACK.

Aerial Operations.

London, August 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says that we destroyed five German machines on August 8 and dropped 24 tons of bombs on railways, aerodromes and billets. There were several direct hits. All our machines returned.

The Decisive Hour.

London, August 8.
A message from President Poincare to His Majesty the King says:—"I am at one with Your Majesty in the conviction that the hour of decisive success will shortly arrive for the Allies."

SHIPPING CONSTRUCTION.

Growth of British Output.

London, August 7.
The Press Bureau announces that the world's new merchant construction for the quarter ending June 30 amounted to 1,243,274 gross tons, comprising 442,966 British, and 800,308 Allied and Neutral. This compares with a world's output of 870,317 for the quarter ending March 31. The world's output for the quarter ending June 30 exceeded the losses from all causes by 298,696 gross tons. British merchantmen completed in July reached 141,948 gross tons, giving 805,194 for the seven months of this year and 1,490,025 for the year ending July 31, as compared with 83,073 for July last year, 578,643 for the first seven months of last year and 865,147 for the twelve months ended July 31, 1917. The Controller General states that July is always a bad month for British shipping, owing to workmen's holidays, while this year a serious influenza epidemic had proved an additional drawback. Nevertheless, the British output for July, 1918, had increased by 174 per cent, as compared with July, 1917, and by 71 per cent, as compared with July 1917.

An American Record.

London, August 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Shipping Board announces that American yards in July launched 123 vessels, aggregating 631,244 deadweight tons. They had delivered 41 other vessels aggregating 235,025 deadweight tons. This constitutes a new world shipbuilding record. The July launchings alone exceed those of any single previous year.

OUR NAVY.

Some Facts Regarding Its Activities.

London, August 7.
The Press Bureau has issued a statement affording an idea of the activities of the British Navy and this shows that between the declaration of war and June 30 last the Allies' needs had involved the sea carriage of twenty million men, two million animals, and one hundred and ten million tons of naval and military stores. The total losses of men embarked due to enemy action, to April 27, reached the relatively trivial figure of 3,232. The transportation of well over 1,000,000 Americans to July 27 had involved the organisation of fifty-one British ocean escorts, 393 destroyer escorts and forty American ocean escorts, with 359 destroyer escorts. In the course of such duties, the British escorts had steamed over a million and a quarter miles monthly. The patrol vessels engaged in frustrating submarine activities had voyaged at least 6,000,000 miles a month in Home waters. Evidence of the success of convoying is shown by the fact that British steamships, exceeding 500 gross tons and from the United Kingdom on the main overseas routes, of which 93.8 per cent were convoyed between March and June last, then sustained by submarine losses totalling 1.23 per cent, as compared with 5.41 per cent, of losses between April and June last year before convoying was established. Sixty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-one sailings had been conveyed since May 24 last year, when convoying was introduced.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Landing of Anglo-French Troops.

London, August 7.
A Russian wireless message states that the situation at the front is that the English and French have landed at Archangel and are advancing along the railway. Our staff is at Obokorakaia. The Czechoslovaks, after Samara and Ufa, captured Nikolaievsk, Ekaterinburg and Simbirsk. We retreated at Povorino on the Don and we are reinforcing Kazan and Simbirsk. The Czechoslovaks on August 5 shelled Kazan.

British Troops at Vladivostok.

London, August 7.
Reuter's correspondent at Vladivostok, writing on the 3rd inst., says British troops landed at dawn and were given a friendly reception.

Why Germany Intervenes.

London, August 8.
A telegram from the Hague correspondent of the Wiener Zeitung says the Czechoslovak danger was originally under-estimated by the Soviet Government and by Germany. It has developed into a most serious menace and must be combated with the strongest force, and, as it is most improbable that M. Lenin will be able to raise a sufficient force, Germany must intervene. Hence, the journal concludes, the recent developments on the Western Front.

AN ITALIAN SUCCESS.

London, August 7.
An Italian official message states:—"Cavalry dispersed an enemy column at Lemni, killing many and taking 72 prisoners."

LEAVE FOR OUR FIGHTERS.

London, August 8.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that arrangements had been made to give leave to 6,000 men daily from France, 1,000 weekly from Italy and 1,700 weekly from Salonica. Arrangements were being made as regards Mesopotamia, Egypt and East Africa.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

WAR SITUATION REVIEWED.

Mr. Lloyd George's Comprehensive Survey.

London, August 7.
Mr. Lloyd George, reviewing the war situation in the House of Commons, said that had the British Empire four years ago not decided to throw its whole might into the war because international right was outraged, the whole course of the war would have been different and the history of the world for generations would have taken a different course. He eloquently painted the Navy's splendid services at all times, in all weathers and in all parts of the globe, and declared, amid cheers, that until the Navy was beaten Germany could never triumph. The British naval tonnage, including the auxiliary fleet, totalled eight million, as compared with two and a half million at the outbreak of the war. British warships steamed eight million miles in June, excluding the efforts of the mercantile marine, which daringly faced similar dangers in the transportation of American troops. At least 1,500,000 men were engaged in manning and maintaining the British naval and mercantile marine. In emphasising the importance of maintaining the strength of the Navy and mercantile marine, he pointed out that had submarine succeeded the war would have ended by a threat of starvation of the Allies. Unless the Allies had been completely triumphant on the sea from the outset of the war, no effort on land could have saved them. The British Fleet was mainly responsible for the complete triumph on the sea. Notwithstanding the enormous demands on the country's resources for sea-going purposes and soldiers, including pre-war Service men, had been raised in Great Britain alone and a similar proportion of the United States population called to the colours would mean nearly fifteen million men. The Dominions had contributed one million. (Cheers.) The Premier dwelt on the valuable aid of the Dominions' representatives, especially the Prime Ministers, at Council Boards. He recognised the Dominions' anxiety to see the return of their leaders for the carrying on of their affairs, but he trusted that it would be possible for the representatives to remain some time longer because their presence would be invaluable at the grave decisions with reference to the coming winter and next year. India had raised a million and a quarter of men since the war.

The Premier proceeded to describe the difficult conditions obtaining at the front on March 21 when we were faced by the flower of the German Army. The early successes of the Germans caused very many anxious moments, owing to losses of men and material. The second German blow might well have overwhelmed the British Army. The Premier showed how the losses were most swiftly replaced and mentioned the unprecedentedly large number of machine guns at present in France. A series of German miscalculations regarding the British Army had culminated in the British defeating them in two or three of the most sanguinary battles of the war, leaving them in unhealthy salients commanded by our gunfire. It was one of the finest things in tactical valour in the whole story of the British Empire. (Cheers.)

Referring to the lads of eighteen and a half years who, owing to the great emergency, were sent to France with a few months' training, he said that the lads were sent straight to the front, where they had to face veterans and victorious troops. No veterans had ever fought more courageously or more steadfastly than these lads. (Cheers.) We must all be proud of the boys who so upheld the honour of their native land and helped to save the cause of the Allies from disaster. It was remarkable that the Germans had left the British Army alone for three or four months. They would probably come back, but the reason would be that they had failed elsewhere. Mr. Lloyd George paid a warm tribute to the French assistance to the British and said that Marshal Foch not only forced the enemy to a standstill, but, by one of the most brilliant counter-strokes of the war, had driven back the enemy. The danger was not over, but he would be a sanguine man on the German General Staff who would now think that General Ludendorff's plan of campaign would succeed in its objective of obtaining a military decision this year. The Premier emphasised that the Allied success was largely due to the rapidity with which the losses were made good and the American troops brought over. These were the essential parts of the German miscalculation. After paying a tribute to the bravery and skill of the American troops, he declared that another element of the success was the unity of strategic command and Foch's masterly handling of reserves. It was too early to predict that the German efforts were exhausted, because the Germans still had a powerful Reserve Division, but their chances of March 21 would never recur. America's powerful and victorious army in France would continue to grow until it was nearly, if not quite, as large as the German Army itself. Germany could never again maintain the same number of Divisions she previously had and she was now begging Austrian support. Germany's Allies were becoming disillusioned about German invincibility and the economic position of the Central Powers was desperate. Their harvest was not good and they were short of many essentials. Militarily they had passed the height of their endeavours. Mr. Lloyd George denied that we were behaving in a hostile manner towards Russia. It was always our policy to deal with *de facto* Governments, but it was impossible to ascertain from day to day what was the Government of a single Russian village. Recent events had demonstrated that the Russians resent German authority and that the Russians were increasingly seeking Allied assistance. We should not hesitate to render every help to enable their self-emancipation. The Czechoslovak movement was a most remarkable one. The Czechoslovaks only desired to leave Russia and come West and fight for the Allies. The Czechoslovaks did not wish to participate in Russian politics. We had sent ships, at the Bolsheviks' request, to Vladivostok in order to bring them away, but the Bolsheviks, under German duress, had refused to allow the Czechoslovaks to reach Vladivostok. He dwelt upon this fact because President Wilson's action had been criticised for his decision in conjunction with the Japanese to send forces to Vladivostok for the rescue of the Czechoslovaks from their plight, through the organisation of German prisoners of war for their interception and capture.

Dealing with the question of peace, Mr. Lloyd George said that there were people in every country who regarded any efforts to make peace as dishonourable and treasonable, but that attitude must steadily be discouraged. He asked those who only wanted an honourable peace whether this was the moment when such a peace was possible. Mr. Lloyd George quoted well-known facts to show that the military side was still predominant in Germany and said that peace was not procurable as long as they remained and said that peace was not procurable as long as they remained and said that peace was not procurable as long as they remained. (Cheers.) He believed in a League of Nations, but its success would depend on the conditions under which it was set up. (Continued on Page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 7.
The silver market is very quiet.

THE REGULAR RANKER.

"The Backbone of the Army."

Go where you will, you will find the Regular Ranker, the pre-war N.C.O., doing well and justifying his position and promotion. The secret of his success is his Army training and his Army education. The Army gymnasium trained his body, and the Army schoolmaster his brain. He behaves well at table; he speaks well; he can handle men well, and he is steeped in discipline. He can tackle any new Army forms, no matter how complex. His inherent disposition to use his initiative, yet to obey instantly, helps him. He combines those two opposite qualities in a wonderful way.

The Regular Ranker is a good talker. He is reminiscent. He has travelled. Meeting many people has put him at ease anywhere, and in any company. He loved his old officers, and copied their good points. The Army was his university, his public school; and the Army schoolmaster his professor. The country does not know what a debt it owes to the old Army schoolmaster. The Regular Ranker to-day would have been impossible without him.

The Army system made the Ranker study in order to gain promotion. The best N.C.O. worked indefatigably to get their first-class education certificate, which was a sine qua non for higher promotion. If it had not been for the educational system in vogue in the Army, the Ranker officer to-day could not have been the power he is.

The Ranker officer, too, owes much to the system of "schools" in the Army. "Refresher" courses never allowed him to get rusty. He was made to keep mentally alert. Conservative in a disciplinary sense, the atmosphere of the schools made the old N.C.O. progressive in spirit. To get on, he had to take up new methods with enthusiasm, or get left behind.

The Regular Ranker has a way with men which enables him to get things done. He speaks authoritatively, and does not waste words. On parade, he is a martinet. Off parade, he is a pleasant fellow.

It used to be said that the Ranker was quiet in the officers' mess. At first, he certainly was. He had good sense, and felt his way. He has moved with the times, and generally has conducted himself with the quiet assurance of experience. Considering his age, he has marvellous youthfulness. He has justified himself by his worth. He is the "backbone of the Army."—G.B. in the Daily News.

"Do or be Done."

Dean Inge, in a sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral recently, said we wanted to get rid of that hateful maxim, "Do or be done," as a substitute for "Do unto others as ye would be done by." What a blessing it would be if no one tried to drive a hard bargain or to cheat his neighbour. Business would be a pleasant way of giving and receiving mutual advantage.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS.

THE BEST AND MOST DURABLE IN THE MARKET



THE CHEAPEST BECAUSE IT LASTS THE LONGEST

INSPECTION INVITED.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:-

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.



**Malthoid
Roofing**

SOLE AGENTS:-

BRADLEY & CO., LTD. (MACHINERY DEPT.).
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND 1 1/2 to 1 5/8" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

NOTICES.

CANTRELL
&
COCHRANE'S
BELFAST
DRY IMPERIAL
GINGER ALE.

SOLE AGENTS:-

CALDBECK
MACCREGOR
& CO.

15, Queen's Road, Central
Telephone No. 75.

HONGKONG JAPANESE
MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUGA Mr. I. HONDA
Mrs. A. SUGA Mrs. S. HONDA
54 Queen's Road Central.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-building and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINCON & CO.,
(Established A.D. 1880)
HING LUNG ST. Phone 515.

Photos off (1918)
RACE MEETING
also
The DERBY DAY CATASTROPHE
AT HAPPY VALLEY.
MEE CHEUNG
PHOTOGRAPHER
Ten, Hing Lung Street, Telephone 1611.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
MRS. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 6.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply to — W. BARKER, Manager.

Telephone No. 187. Telegraphic Address: "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITCHKILL, Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet; only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors.

Telephone 812. MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

NOTICES.

YARDLEY'S
FINE OATMEAL SOAP

For the COMPLEXION.

It beautifies and preserves the complexion, and may be freely used on delicate and sensitive skins which ordinary toilet soaps would irritate and coarsen.

The purest and finest of Soaps, scientifically combined with an Oatmeal specially treated for the extraction of its bland, soothing, superfatting qualities.

For the NURSERY.

A perfect Nursery Soap. It soothes as it cleanses, its use enables Baby to start life with a healthy and beautiful skin and to maintain its beauty through Youth to Age.

PRICES 6s. 6d. a Box of 3 Cakes.

TEL. 1077. COLONIAL DISPENSARY, 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND, HUDSON and CHANDLER Motor Cars, and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

HOWLOON (HONGKONG) 26, NATHAN ROAD. TEL. K. 225.

PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

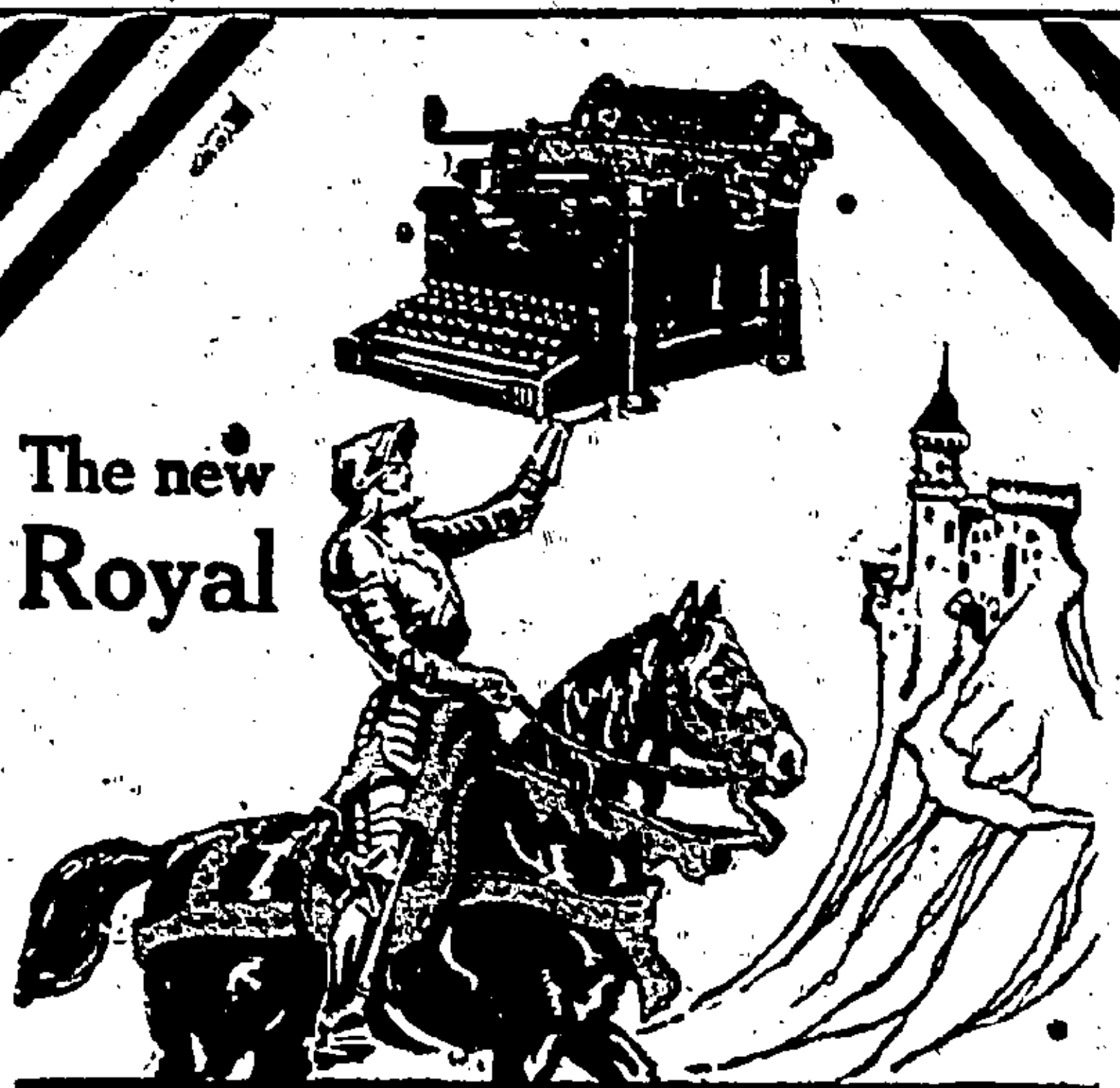
FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.

The new
Royal



The Herald of Better Service

IN the arena of "Big Business" has appeared a new steel-brained champion, the Master-Model of the Royal—the machine with the rapid-fire action; the typewriter that fires letters as an automatic gun spits bullets!

Unless you are "Royalized," you are paying the price of the Royal without knowing it—besides that of your old-style machine—in the higher cost of your business letters.

Built for "Big Business" and its
Great Army of Expert Operators

This master-machine does the work of several typewriters in one—it writes, types cards and bills! The one machine does it all—without any "special" attachments.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Machinery Department

4, Des Vœux Road Central.

Telephone 27.

THE
LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English.

MANUFACTURERS' & DEALERS

In each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded free of charge on receipt of Postal Order for 25s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £3.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD
5, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS
FRANK SMITH & CO.
6, DES VOËUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

STRINGS

Violin
Mandoline
Guitar
Banjo

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LTD.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Large Order.

The largest order for New Testaments ever placed by the New York Bible Society was given early in June, when 100,000 "active service" Testaments were ordered. The Society has recently ordered 308,000 copies of the Gospels for general military and naval distribution.

Much Decorated Youth.

The Mons Star, Military Medal, Distinguished Conduct Medal, one red and three blue chevrons, and four gold wound stripes were worn by a youth named Myers, charged at Hackney recently with theft. He was said to be a deserter from the Army and was not entitled to any of the decorations, as he had not been outside the country. He was handed over to a military escort to await a court-martial.

Chinese and Japanese Jokes.

The women writers of the Lyceum Club recently gave a dinner to the Allard Press, which went off quite brilliantly under the chairmanship of Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson. Apart from Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson herself, the speakers were all men. Lord Burnham speaking for the English Press, Mr. Edward Price Bell for the American, while the representatives of Serbia, Italy, France, Belgium, South America, and China and Japan were all men. It was quite amusing to hear the polite jokes which China and Japan made at one another's expense. Mr. Ishi remarked that the only prouder people than the English were the Chinese, who looked on his own countrymen as barbarians, and later on Mr. Chang snarled retorted that his compatriots would no doubt soon stop calling the Japanese "short devils" as he had heard they were now forbidding their children to sit on the floor in the hope of making them grow taller.

Against Kobe.

A former resident in Japan who passed through Kobe recently was not impressed by the conditions. "Up to date," he writes, "Japan has not improved—hotels, transportation, cleanliness and manners especially. If anybody had told me I should have to clean my boots on the doorstep of a first-class Japanese hotel in Kobe without the hotel people being in the least ashamed, I would not have believed it. I have been railing at Shanghai since, but Kobe is the limit. Fancy being landed at 1 a.m. at the Higo O.S.K. pier and having to sit on our Kori till 5.30 a.m. before being able to get any conveyance." Our correspondent is, perhaps not aware, says the Japan Chronicle, that Kobe is now one of the richest cities in Japan, with more millionaires to the square yard than Tokio or Osaka can boast of. The roll of their motor-cars going down to Maiko in the quondam stilly night is such that the residents en route are deprived of their slumber by the proud thoughts as to their country's prosperity that rise in their minds.

Guild Factors.

A Leeds Guild Socialist, R. E. Wilkinson, who told the Appeal Tribunal that he was engaged in converting his two blouse factories into guild factories, was granted exemption as a conscientious objector, and referred to the Pelham Committee for national service, with a recommendation that his present business fulfilled the conditions. To a Daily News representative Mr. Wilkinson said that he was offering two factories, one at Boston Spa and the other in Leeds, to the women workers, who would form their own guild, and elect their own management committee, forewoman, and manager. The girls are being asked to sign an agreement to work for the benefit of the whole guild, and to put quality of workmanship before quantity. The guild's capital will be provided by the girls contributing, for a period of five years, half the profits they receive over and above their week's pay, which is in itself not to be less than the standard rate of wages for the trade in the district. At the end of the five years the workers will retain the whole of the profits. This contribution to the capital is a loan without interest, and is repayable when the girl leaves her employment.

WATSON'S



A SAFE AND GENTLE APERIENT
making a Pleasant, Cooling and
Refreshing Drink.

(SOLD ONLY BY)
A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Telephone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.S.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1918.

THE RATIONING OF LIBERTY.

If the war has taught us one thing more pointedly than another, it is that the State and the State's wishes, at a time like the present, are supreme. We have become thoroughly accustomed during the past four years to sink individual and even corporate desires in the common interests of all, for there has sprung up a ready recognition of the fact that in crises like the present there must be some definite, ruling authority which shall have the right to determine the ways of the country and to order its goings and its comings. But to admit this much is not to swallow the theory of a dictatorship *holus bolus*. Indeed, though the State has made many demands on personal freedom and liberty since the war broke out, and is likely to make more as time goes on, it cannot truthfully be said that public sentiment or public opinion is in any sense disregarded in Britain to-day. It is true that much of the liberty which the Press and the people formerly enjoyed has been curtailed, in the main, along lines of sound policy and good reason—but the public still has a large voice in the control of affairs, and, through Parliament and other channels, is able to express its feelings and safeguard its rights. Government control has become essential in many spheres of activity, but Britain to-day is labouring under none of that tyrannical autocracy which continues to dominate the situation in Germany, for example.

We see from Home papers that Mr. Augustine Birrell, who has for some time now been in the cold shades of political retirement, and who, incidentally, should never have mixed in politics at all, has been saying something on this question of what he terms "the rationing of liberty." The former Chief Secretary for Ireland is evidently not quite attuned to present-day conditions, for he describes as the most pestilent and dangerous heresy of our age the theory that the State occupies the supreme throne over the consciences of men. That is a sentiment, of course, which will appeal to those individuals known as Conscientious Objectors, and whose scruples have been respected by our rulers, but the thought must certainly suggest itself that at times like the present, and in a country like England, where Governments are not in the habit of oppressing the people, all should cheerfully meet the demands of the State, in a consciousness that what is being done is for the common weal and, therefore, for the ultimate good of the individual as well. Mr. Birrell admits an honest conviction that this war is being waged in the best interests of civilisation, but he says "you can never save civilisation by the sacrifice of liberty." That is an arresting thought, but is its application altogether apposite in the present circumstances? We agree with the contention, also put forward by Mr. Birrell, that liberty in times of war requires to be rationed cautiously and even timidly. Privileges won for the race at a great cost and much sacrifice need to be jealously guarded, but the point we wish to emphasise is that if by a temporary "rationing" of liberty we are to secure and make assured for future generations a larger liberty still, then we should be failing in our first duty to rebel at the making of sacrifices which are ordered for the greatest good of the greatest number. There are times when the exercise of unrestricted liberty, so-called, may easily recoil with disastrous effects on those claiming the right to exercise it. This war is such a time, and if we desire a concrete illustration of that point we can quickly find it in the present condition of Russia.

Of the British people as a whole it can be said that they have rendered up cherished rights in a most patriotic manner since the war has been in progress. But they regard the demands of the State in this regard as being conceded to by consent of the governed, and as being only of temporary duration. The people and the Press, through whose medium the former will be often reflected, have, in the main, loyally observed the restrictions necessitated by the war conditions, but they will later claim the right to recover the exercise of those functions which have been largely interrupted during the period of the war. Only on that condition have the encroachments on personal and corporate liberty been acquiesced in, for when the war is finished public sentiment must be freed from the fetters which now hold it and become the dominating factor in the days of reconstruction.

The Begging Nuisance.

For some days past people going to and from the Star Ferry wharf on this side of the harbour have been subjected to the very persistent begging on the part of two blind Chinese girls, who, accompanied by girl companions, follow pedestrians plaintively appealing for alms. We have several times reverted to the question of allowing such a proceeding, and whilst in no way advocating that such helpless creatures should be harshly dealt with under the begging laws, we do feel that there is abundant Chinese charitable provision in the Colony to render the necessity of begging void. One could cite many institutions provided for the Chinese themselves for such cases, and all that seems to be required is a periodical calling in or rounding up of these unfortunate sightless folk. Instead of being allowed to roam the streets in abject poverty and accost all and sundry, these people should be kept under proper care and supervision by institutions supported to perform such work, or, if they have merely been imported from Canton by some lazy and money-seeking guardian, they should be returned to that neighbouring city with all possible haste.

War Bond Drawings.

Under the auspices of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society the Colony is to have another War Bond Drawing in the cases of charity, and it was somewhat to be expected that the old controversy as to the wisdom of raising money by such means would be raised. At last evening's meeting of the Society, where the decision to have the drawing was come to, argument was advanced against the proceeding and all are forced to recognise that there is a solidly in the points raised. We are told that British administration here is rendered inconsistent, that we lower our prestige among the Chinese and in other ways do ourselves no possible good by what, after all, are lotteries pure and simple. There can only be one defence against all this, which, for our own part, we find all-sufficient, and that is that the ends of charity justify the means of collection. Officially the Government is still against gambling, as it should be, but it says that with such a high cause to serve, and with such a need for increased funds, it will momentarily relax its normally strict prohibition. It must be recognised that this lifting of the ban is but a war expedient and will in no way survive the charitable aim now made, and with this in mind it must be far easier for opponents to be reconciled to it. We sincerely hope that the drawing now embarked upon will result in fully \$15,000, being raised for war charities, and that the drawing will be "allowed" to proceed without another outburst of useless verbosity on the part of those who previously felt inspired to opposition.

Wrongful Diversion.

It will be seen from our news columns to-day that the Canton "Military Government", whose leaders are never tired of commenting on the "illegalities" of the Peking authorities, is itself continuing to set in a most unconstitutional manner. We are told in an Intelligence Bureau announcement that the expenses of the National Assembly, which, we presume, includes the payment of M.P.'s salaries, are to be met from a national source—the salt tax collected in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Only the other day, the Consortium Bankers at Peking protested to the Central Government against this wrongful diversion of funds, and the latter, while admitting its inability to deal with the situation at once, promised to look into the matter when the Southern troubles are ended. But these developments do not worry the Southern agitators, who proceed merrily with the process of purloining revenue to which they have not the least right. They themselves describe this money as "national revenue," and, apart from the obligations to foreign interests, this is a tacit admission that only the recognised Government has the right to handle these funds. The Canton Government is in a most anomalous position in this matter. It is another instance of the kettle calling the pot black.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL KINDNESS, FELLOWSHIP AND COMMUNICATIVENESS ARE INVARIABLY PRODUCTIVE IN THEIR OPERATION—NOT DESTRACTIVE—Rushin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the founding of Greenwich Observatory (1675).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4.15/16d.

Communication Restored.

The Post Office notifies that communication with Wigan was restored at 9.25 a.m. to-day.

The Colony's Health.

Yesterday there were notified two cases of plague and one of spotted fever. All were fatal and all the victims Chinese.

A Recent Honour.

The Indian Moleem Society is holding a gathering in honour of Khan Shihb Hasham Khan at Wiseman's Cafe on Tuesday evening next.

Chinese Generosity.

We have received from Mr. H. C. Sandford, Hon. Treasurer of the Hongkong War Charities Fund, a list of Chinese subscribers to the Fund, the total of whose subscriptions comes to the very gratifying amount of \$32,825.95. The list is far too lengthy for publication in our columns.

A Defendant's Denial.

A Chinese youth, named Antonio Ng, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, this morning, with the theft of jewellery and other articles from the Victoria Recreation Club, with pawning same, and with giving a false name in the pawnshop. Sergeant Blackman prosecuted. Defendant stated that he found the articles in the telephone box of the Recreation Club, enclosed in an envelope and took them away. He also said that he could produce two witnesses, one an Englishman, who could testify that during the time he was at the Club he was on the verandah near the Englishmen. Mr. Wood adjourned the case so that defendant might be able to bring forward these witnesses.

EXPORT PROSECUTION.

Sequel to Alteration of a Permit.

Mr. T. Leeman, Manager of the Machinery Department of Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co., was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning with unlawfully exporting 64 cases of axes without a permit.

Mr. D. W. Traiman, Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Office, prosecuted, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the defence.

In opening the case, Mr. Traiman stated that the firm took a permit for four cases only, but on the ship's manifest were sixty-four cases. On investigation at the shipping office they found that the permit was altered from four to sixty-four. He also stated that he did not wish to take this step, but the same thing happened some time ago, so he was forced to take action.

Mr. Shenton stated that Mr. Statter, who was responsible for the alteration, was away from Hongkong, and could not be present at the Court. Mr. Statter was only a junior in the office and was engaged to work in the office temporarily. Mr. Leeman was not aware of the alteration, as he was not advised by Mr. Statter. He (Mr. Shenton) admitted being guilty on behalf of his clients, and if Mr. Statter was here he would bring him to Court to state his own case. He was under the impression that Mr. Statter made a mistake when he took out the permit for four cases, and altered it to sixty-four with the intention of going to the Imports and Exports Office to get it initialled by somebody in authority there; and no doubt working under high pressure, he forgot all about it. His Worship fined the defendant \$100.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

War Bond Drawing to be Held.

A meeting of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society was held last evening to consider the advisability of holding a War Bonds Drawing under the auspices of the Society. Mr. R. M. Dyer, Vice President of the Society, was in the chair, and the following committee members were present:—Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Messrs D. Macdonald, A. G. Gordon, A. O. Leong, R. Sutherland, J. Reid and Dr. Forsyth, with Mr. M. A. Murray (Hon. Treasurer) and Mr. J. M. Gordon (Acting Hon. Secretary). There were about sixty members of the Society present.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, You will have observed from the notice that this meeting has been called to get your opinion on the advisability of conducting a War Bond drawing under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Society. This has been suggested to your committee by various members and others in view of the success which has attended recently ventures of a similar nature in Hongkong. Your committee are in favour of the scheme but decided that a matter of this importance should be settled by a general meeting of the Society. Before calling upon you to express your views perhaps you will allow me to outline the scheme which we propose to submit to the general public.

The total amount of the drawing to be \$200,000. Hongkong currency, of which 50 per cent. will go to Hongkong General War Charities which will be nominated by the Committee of the St. Andrew's Society. Tickets to be \$5 each. The first prize to be \$25,000, five prizes of \$10,000 and 50 smaller prizes of a total of about \$20,000. The permission of the Government has been obtained to carry on this drawing on these lines and to keep it open till the 31st December, 1918, by which time I trust the maximum amount will be subscribed. If it should not, the amount of each prize will be decreased pro-rata to the total amount subscribed. Prizes to be paid in Bonds of the Hongkong Government 6 per cent. War Loan of 1916 (which may be redeemed at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at par) and, in order to ensure that the scheme is productive of "new" money for war purposes, an equivalent amount of the prizes will be re-invested by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in new British War Loan Stock. If you are in favour of this scheme I would suggest that your committee appoint a small sub-committee to arrange the necessary details for its successful carrying out. I am afraid it will involve a good deal of work for them, but I am sure that in this Society many will be found willing to undertake it. Before putting the resolution to the meeting I shall be glad to have the opinion of any member present.

Mr. McPherson opposed the War Bond drawing on two grounds. The first was that it was not permanently successful in raising money and people were led to hope, or at least expect, something for nothing. It had not a good effect on people. The second reason was that it was having a bad effect on the Chinese, who when they wanted money got up a lottery or opened a gambling house as a last resort. He had heard that many Chinese thought the British Government must be on its last legs or it would not have resorted to schemes like these. It was lowering the prestige of our Empire with the Chinese.

Mr. Wilson said he wished to associate himself with these remarks. It was known that the Chinese were great gamblers and the Government here was against it. He thought it was inadvisable to raise money by this method. No one could be keener to raise money for charity than himself, but he really thought it was not advisable to adopt such means of doing so. The citizens of London were keen on raising money but the police had sent out a warning that no drawing or tomboles would be allowed. He thought they would weaken their power by raising money by means which had been pronounced illegal amongst the Chinese.

Mr. Sutherland, replying, admitted that there was a good deal to be said for the views of the last speakers and he thought that if they were living in normal times they would all be in accord with them. They had got to remember that their country, he was speaking of Scotland particularly, as well as the rest of the Allies, were struggling for very existence. He did think that at a time like the present they had arrived at a state of affairs in which the sacred name of charity came before all things. (Applause.) He gave way to Mr. McPherson in his suggestion that they were lowering their prestige to a certain extent amongst the Chinese. He granted that and would not argue the point, but he asked them to look at the other side. By making this small sacrifice, and he did not regard it as a permanent one because the Chinese were becoming more educated as time went on, when the war had been brought to the successful conclusion it would be, the men who said we were losing prestige would be the first to grasp their hands and congratulate them on the result. Nothing could be gained without sacrifice and he would ask them from a common sense point of view and from that of humanity, that they should not allow the views of the last speakers to stand in the way of perhaps securing \$12,000 or \$15,000 to encourage those who were laying down their lives for us every day in this enormous struggle. It was unreasonable and if it was the only suggestion against the scheme, he asked them to cast it out.

The Chairman then put the following resolution:—That the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society resolve to organise a War Bond drawing of a maximum amount of \$200,000, 50 per cent. to go to Hongkong General War Charities as nominated by the committee. Tickets to be \$5 each. If the total amount is subscribed, the balance, after paying expenses, to be paid in Hongkong War Bonds as follows:—1st prize, \$25,000; five prizes of \$10,000 each; and the remainder in 50 smaller prizes; the lowest of which will be \$50; otherwise the amount of the prizes to be decreased pro-rata. If any prize is not claimed before 31st December, 1918, the amount to be paid to War Charities.

Mr. Garraway seconded the resolution which was carried by a large majority.

THE CANTON PARLIAMENT.

House of Representatives Meets.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau circulates the following:—

The House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of China, with a legal quorum for the first time since the removal of its meeting place from Peking after the illegal dissolution of Parliament by force of Northern militarists, met in the Kwangtung Legislative Building, now the temporary national legislative hall, on August 6, when more than three hundred members were present. After a report of the number of resignations, removals, and vacancies was made by the Speaker, Wu Ching-lien, allotments of regular seats for members became the first order. The business of the day consisted of the appointment of a committee on credentials to examine the qualification of new members coming to fulfil vacancies, the discussion on declaration to be made at home and abroad giving the causes leading to the meeting of the National Assembly in Canton and the object of the session.

In spite of rainstorms inundating the streets and courtyards surrounding the building, the number of spectators at the gallery was unusually large.

The Senate meets with legal quorum also for the first time on August 7, Dr. O. T. Wang, Vice-President, acting as presiding officer.

The expenses of the National Assembly are being paid from national revenue, the salt tax collected in Liang Kwang. The Constitutional provinces, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Szechuan contribute \$20,000 to \$50,000 each monthly.

deal to be said for the views of the last speakers and he thought that if they were living in normal times they would all be in accord with them. They had got to remember that their country, he was speaking of Scotland particularly, as well as the rest of the Allies, were struggling for very existence. He did think that at a time like the present they had arrived at a state of affairs in which the sacred name of charity came before all things. (Applause.) He gave way to Mr. McPherson in his suggestion that they were lowering their prestige to a certain extent amongst the Chinese. He granted that and would not argue the point, but he asked them to look at the other side. By making this small sacrifice, and he did not regard it as a permanent one because the Chinese were becoming more educated as time went on, when the war had been brought to the successful conclusion it would be, the men who said we were losing prestige would be the first to grasp their hands and congratulate them on the result. Nothing could be gained without sacrifice and he would ask them from a common sense point of view and from that of humanity, that they should not allow the views of the last speakers to stand in the way of perhaps securing \$12,000 or \$15,000 to encourage those who were laying down their lives for us every day in this enormous struggle. It was unreasonable and if it was the only suggestion against the scheme, he asked them to cast it out.

The Chairman then put the following resolution:—That the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society resolve to organise a War Bond drawing of a maximum amount of \$200,000, 50 per cent. to go to Hongkong General War Charities as nominated by the committee. Tickets to be \$5 each. If the total amount is subscribed, the balance, after paying expenses, to be paid in Hongkong War Bonds as follows:—1st prize, \$25,000; five prizes of \$10,000 each; and the remainder in 50 smaller prizes; the lowest of which will be \$50; otherwise the amount of the prizes to be decreased pro-rata. If any prize is not claimed before 31st December, 1918, the amount to be paid to War Charities.

Mr. Garraway seconded the resolution which was carried by a large majority.

The Chairman then put the following resolution:—That the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society resolve to organise a War Bond drawing of a maximum amount of \$200,000, 50 per cent. to go to Hongkong General War Charities as nominated by the committee. Tickets to be \$5 each. If the total amount is subscribed, the balance, after paying expenses, to be paid in Hongkong War Bonds as follows:—1st prize, \$25,000; five prizes of \$10,000 each; and the remainder in 50 smaller prizes; the lowest of which will be \$50; otherwise the amount of the prizes to be decreased pro-rata. If any prize is not claimed before 31st December, 1918, the amount to be paid to War Charities.

Mr. Garraway seconded the resolution which was carried by a large majority.

The Chairman then put the following resolution:—That the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society resolve to organise a War Bond drawing of a maximum amount of \$200,000, 50 per cent. to go to Hongkong General War Charities as nominated by the committee. Tickets to be \$5 each. If the total amount is subscribed, the balance, after paying expenses, to be paid in Hongkong War Bonds as follows:—1st prize, \$25,000; five prizes of \$10,000 each; and the remainder in 50 smaller prizes; the lowest of which will be \$50; otherwise the amount of the prizes to be decreased pro-rata. If any prize is not claimed before 31st December, 1918, the amount to be paid to War Charities.

Mr. Garraway seconded the resolution which was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Garraway seconded the resolution which was carried by a large majority.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An astronomical event that has passed by almost without notice is the sudden appearance of a new star of the first magnitude, observation of which was made at Greenwich Observatory on June 8. Unique in brilliancy, it is also unique in position, for, whereas most new stars appear projected upon the Galaxy, this newcomer is situated within the great rift of clear sky that divides the Galaxy into two great streams, commencing in Cygnus and stretching southwards across Scorpio and Sagittarius. In point of brilliancy it is a worthy rival of the Nova Persei, 1901, February 22, the last really bright star to make its appearance in the sky; while the time of its arrival and its situation on the celestial equator will make it far more convenient for observation in both hemispheres, and for a more sustained series of such observations during its wondrous changes and gradual decline into invisibility.

Every day witnesses fresh additions to the stock of foreign words in the Japanese language. It most often occurs their origin is marked upon them, so that it is easy to say to what particular tongue they belong, but there are some which it is difficult or impossible to trace to their respective sources. One of these, says the *Herald of Asia*, is, or rather was, the term *barikan*, meaning a hair-clipper. Everybody knew that it was a stranger, but nobody could tell how or where it came from, until Dr. Takakura Junjiro, Japan's leading Sanskrit scholar, recovered its lost pedigree at a hair-dressing saloon at Hongkong opposite the Imperial University, reputed to be the oldest establishment of the kind in Tokyo. The keeper of the saloon was unable to enlighten the distinguished savant on the subject, but a lucky thought inspired him to bring out a number of old, discarded clippers, some of which, to the delight of the eminent scholar, were discovered to bear the name of their makers as "Barriquant et Werre." Hence *barikan*!

Looking at the old red-brick pavilion in the hot sun, says "O," in the *Manchester Guardian*, it is hard not to imagine the men in flannels, too-Binks bowling with that cumulative run to the wicket and the desperate flail-like swing of the arms; Golightly, in the deep field, in the exquisite state of trance that comes upon deep field; Cookham behind the stumps, in an undertone, O. O. Jones in the eighties and obviously looking along the avenue of nineties to the century; and the old pavilion echoing with the gentle applause of spectators taking tea in deck-chairs. The sun is beginning to throw long shadows over the cool grass, and the afternoon is mellow and quiet. But in the old pavilion there are rides and things and out "in the middle" the voice of a sergeant furiously drilling a squad dispels the dream.

The potato, the cultivation of which farmer and smallholder alike is being urged to increase, had no friend in William Cobbett. To him the potato was a base root, and he said so in his own downright fashion. He chuckled when a certain candidate for Parliamentary honours was pelted out of the town with potatoes; while the scarcity of the tuber, noticed by him in his revolve to organise a War Bond drawing of a maximum amount of \$200,000, 50 per cent. to go to Hongkong General War Charities as nominated by the committee. Tickets to be \$5 each. If the total amount is subscribed, the balance, after paying expenses, to be paid in Hongkong War Bonds as follows:—1st prize, \$25,000; five prizes of \$10,000 each; and the remainder in 50 smaller prizes; the lowest of which will be \$50; otherwise the amount of the prizes to be decreased pro-rata. If any prize is not claimed before 31st December, 1918, the amount to be paid to War Charities.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

CONSCRIPTION ALLOWANCES.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph".]

Sir,—I should be much obliged, if you would kindly allow me a little space in your valuable paper. I am sure you were right in your note "An unnecessary distinction" regarding the monthly allowances to the wives and families of persons who have been enrolled in the General Military Service. If a European has married a wife "not of pure European descent," is he unwelcome because of that? If this European is a gentleman and lives as such, does not the wife live on the same standard? And what about the children? Certainly a European father will have his children brought up to the best of his means, giving them a good education probably at home. Are not the expenses then just the same, although the child may be from a mother not of pure European descent? The allowances are on a generous scale, but when there is such a difference between pure, not pure, etc. although the expenses may be just as much—well.

With all due respect to those who have framed the scheme, may I ask them what is the difference between a man who has a wife of pure European descent and the man who has a wife not of pure European descent, when they go to fight and possibly to lose their lives? Their blood is given for the same cause. Is one to be insulted by one man's wife getting \$200 and the other \$100 a month, to say nothing of \$25 and \$12.50 respectively for their children? I don't call this justice. If a man is married, treat him as a married man.

Thanking you sir, for your kindness in giving publication to this letter.

Yours, etc.
A EUROPEAN.

Canton, Aug. 7, 1918.

STOLEN TIN.

A Coolie Caught in the Act.

Before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe a Chinese coolie was charged, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of two slabs of tin, valued at \$120, from the s.r. Kaijo Maru.

Inspector Gordon stated that between 8 and 9 p.m. yesterday, defendant was on board the ship, which was lying in Wanchai. The boat was fully loaded with cargo, which consisted of tin, sugar and tobacco. Defendant came on board the ship, took two slabs of tin, one of which he placed on deck, and the other one he carried under his arms, and jumped on board a sampen that was lying near. The foki of the boat saw him and shouted "Thief!" The master of the boat arrested defendant.

The Chief Officer of the boat then gave evidence, and said that they had a large quantity of tin from Samarang on board the ship. The slabs of tin were so placed that if anyone carried them away he was bound to know. He missed the tin yesterday, and when the master of the boat handed defendant to him he found the two slabs, which he identified as part of the ship's cargo.

The foki of the boat stated that as his boat was lying alongside the ship at about 9 p.m. yesterday he saw defendant jump into his boat carrying the slab of tin under his arm. He shouted "Thief!" and his master arrested him. Defendant then said that if he had jumped to the sampen he would have upset it, but witness stated that since the ship was so heavily loaded there was only a difference of about 2 to 3 feet in height between the ship and the sampen, and, furthermore, the sampen was about 2,000 piculs in weight, so there was no fear that the boat would be upset.

The master of the boat and Sergt. Station gave evidence of the arrest, and Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour, and recommended the action of the boat people to the Police.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.

(VERBATIM).

The sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., was held at the office of Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., this morning, when Mr. E. J. Chapman presided. Those also present were Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., and Mr. W. S. Brown, (Directors), Mr. O. Bernard Brown (Secretary) and Messrs M. S. Northcote, and A. D. Gee (shareholders).

The Chairman:—I call upon the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The report and accounts have been in your hands for several days, and, with your permission, I will adopt the usual course and take them as read. The accounts call for little comment, as the result is practically the same as last year; the net profit is \$11,212.19 against \$11,208.31 a difference of only \$3.88. In spite of the increased cost of stores and coal, you will note with satisfaction that the Company has maintained its position, which is due chiefly to larger turnover. The available profit is \$14,090.81 and your Directors trust that the following appropriation will meet with your approval.

Pay a Dividend of 7 per cent.	\$7,000.00
Write off Machinery.	3,000.00
Write off Buildings.	1,500.00
Carry forward to New Account	2,590.81
	\$14,090.81

I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented and the appropriation of revenue as recommended.

Mr. Northcote:—I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Chairman:—The report and accounts have been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Northcote and are now before the meeting. I shall be glad to answer any questions to the best of my ability. There being no questions, and the report and accounts having been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Northcote, I will put it to the meeting that they be adopted. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual manner. Against? Carried unanimously. The next business is the re-election of Mr. F. Maitland to the Board.

Sir Paul Chater:—I beg to propose that Mr. F. Maitland be re-elected a director of the Company.

Mr. Northcote:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Sir Paul Chater and seconded by Mr. Northcote that Mr. F. Maitland be re-elected to the Board of Directors. Those in favour? Carried unanimously. The next business is the election of the auditor.

Mr. Brown:—I beg to propose that Mr. H. Percy Smith be re-elected auditor of the Company at a remuneration of \$100 per annum.

Mr. Gee:—I beg to second that. The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Brown and seconded by Mr. Gee that Mr. H. Percy Smith be re-elected auditor of the Company at a remuneration of \$100 per annum. Those in favour? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen; dividend warrants are ready and may be had on application to-morrow. Thank you for your attendance.

Chinese Emigration.

The Chinese representative at Rio de Janeiro has had a conference with the Minister of Agriculture to submit to him a project for Chinese emigration on the system of agricultural colonies principally for the cultivation of rice. The Chinese Government will pay part of the cost of transport and will supply the necessary tools. The Brazilian Government will cede to the Chinese colonies ten hectares of land per family, and the price will be reimbursed in small monthly payments after the second year's work.

CINEMA PROSECUTIONS.

Nominal Fine in Each Case.

This morning, at the Police Court, Mr. J. R. Wood resumed the hearing of a number of summonses against the proprietors of the Victoria Theatre, the Hongkong Cinema, and the Empire Cinematograph Theatre.

An Irregular Letter.

His Worship said he would take first the case against the Empire Theatre, which was brought before him last week. Before commencing, however, he wished to refer to a letter which appeared in the Hongkong Telegraph on the 3rd inst. under the signature of Messrs. Lo and Lo. At the last hearing of the case, certain observations were made by Mr. Gardiner in Court which concerned the conduct of Mr. Cser Clark, who was not present, the case being adjourned in order that officials who were absent and who were concerned in the case might have an opportunity to attend. Apparently Mr. Cser Clark had consulted his solicitors, Messrs. Lo and Lo, when he saw the report of the case in the newspapers. As a result, the letter referred to was written and published. What Mr. Lo should have done was to give notice to everyone in the case and have attended before him (His Worship) as early as possible, requesting that permission should be granted him to make a preliminary statement with a view to putting the matter right if Mr. Clark felt himself aggrieved. The conduct of Mr. Lo for having written the letter and the newspaper for having published it was irregular.

Mr. Lo, in reply, said that when Mr. Clark saw him he advised him it would be the better plan to see his Worship, but when they saw Mr. Gardiner at his office Mr. Gardiner said that probably Mr. Clark would not hear him, because the case had been adjourned. His Worship would realise the position. His Worship:—I do not. I should have heard you. Mr. Lo:—The statement might have been very damaging to Mr. Cser Clark, so that it was imperative that something should be done. I did not think any harm could be done because I was not commenting on the case. It only remains for me to express my regret. Mr. Gardiner said Mr. Lo had put the facts as they had taken place. His Worship:—It seems to me that the account in the newspapers was a substantially correct account of what took place on the last occasion.

Empire Theatre.

Regarding this case, Mr. Wright said he had seen Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Lane, of the Fire Brigade, and the latter, after visiting the Theatre, said another fire hydrant was necessary. An undertaking was given that this would be put in, and he (Mr. Wright) had granted the licence.

His Worship:—There were certain alterations to be carried out?—Yes; but they have not been done yet.

Mr. Lo said that Mr. Clark had been instructed by the Empire Theatre to prepare plans with a view to carrying out certain alterations, including seating alterations and the extension of the machine room. The plans were submitted to the P.W.D., on January 26 this year. Different requirements were needed by the P.W.D., and finally on April 20 Mr. Clark received a letter stating that the erection of an iron fence must be deleted from the plans. The superintendent of the Fire Brigade required a hydrant. Amended plans showing the seating accommodation should be submitted. Mr. Clark made the plans required.

Nominal Fines.

After considerable legal argument, His Worship indicated a fine of \$1 one very charge in each case.

Mr. Jenkin said that he had not wished to press for a heavy penalty in the cases before His Worship, for the reason that it was quite clear that although these regulations were imperative and had been passed for the safety of the

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned
or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

AUGUST 9th, 10th, 11th & 12th.

The Great French Drama:

"INSTINCT"

British Gazette, No. 455.

"THE FLIRT."

Etc., Etc.

public, it was quite true that both the Police and the building authorities had permitted the licensees to think that the non-observance of the regulations was such that no notice would be taken of them, and he did not think they should be punished for having been led into this sense of false security. In regard to what Mr. Lo had said at the previous hearing that the action was "meddlesome" and on question of mostly regulations, which remarks had appeared in the Press, he thought he should make a contradictory statement. In the enquiry into the Race Course disaster the solicitor who was appearing in this case had appeared for the relatives of several people who had lost their lives and had spoken with great feeling. If the theatre had caught fire and there had been loss of life, Mr. Lo would have asked why the regulations were not enforced.

Mr. Lo:—What I objected to was the method in which Mr. Jenkin went about it. I think Mr. Jenkin might have given a warning. Mr. Jenkin replied that he had had experience of where warnings had been given and he would not have given a warning in these cases and would not give a warning again. These cases then concluded. Earlier in the morning, a summons against the Police Theatre, the management of which is charged with a similar offence, was called on, but a foki appeared and stated that his master had gone to Canton and he did not think that he would be back for another week. The case was accordingly held over.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets help bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents the vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



EVERYBODY IS IN IT
THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

S.S. "CHINA."

will sail for Manila or about 27th August, 1918.

For passage and freight

Apply to—

O. H. RITTER,

Prince's Building, Ground Floor,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1918.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"KOLYA."

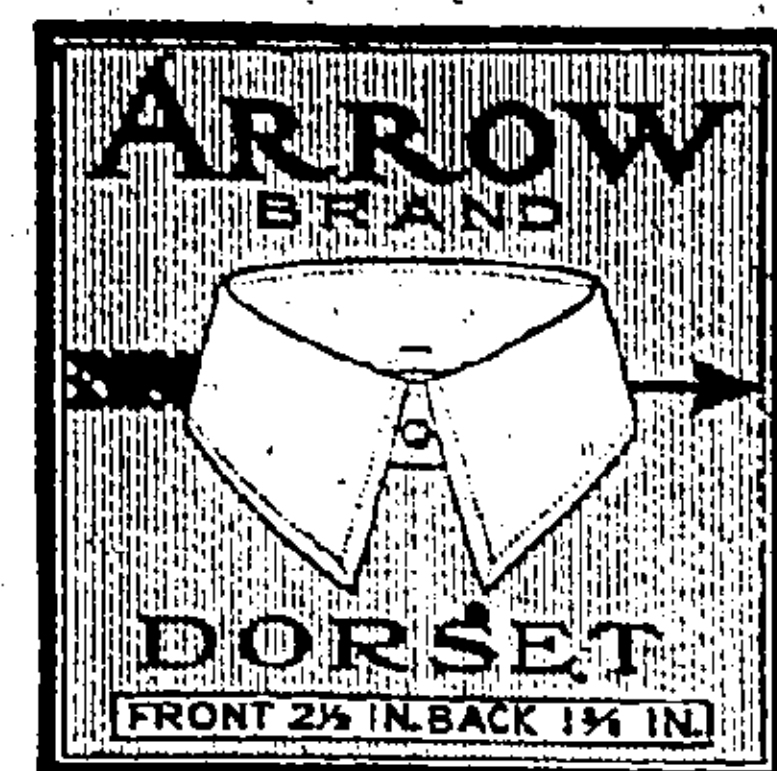
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 16th August will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th August at 10 a.m. All claims must reach us before the 20th August, 1918, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THORESEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1918.

THE LATEST



QUARTER SIZES 14 to 17 inches.
Stocked by

MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DESVUEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 18.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 546

LAST DAY

OF OUR

CASH SALE

TO-MORROW.

JUST ARRIVED

The Latest **BIG HITS**
FOR PIANO.

OVER THERE ... DADDY ...
BRING BACK MY DADDY TO ME
MOTHER DIXIE & YOU ...
PAY DAY ...
YANKEE MILITARY BALL ...

FOX TROTS. ONE STEPS. ETC., ETC.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VUEUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

CAWSEY'S

CELEBRATED SWEETENED

LEMON SQUASH

CORDIAL.

PRESERVATISED

MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN

LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$11.00

" " Bottle. \$1.00

AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants,

TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

- TO -

CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

- SAILING ON OR ABOUT -

Key West	24th Aug.	Key West	11th Nov.
Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.
Monteagle	1st Oct.	Empress of Japan	
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Monteagle	

FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing times and reservation of accommodation, also information of ship and descriptive literature apply to—

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to—

J. M. WALLACE,
GENERAL AGENT,
Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.
Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

"ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.
"COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
"VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the children, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Inaba Maru T. 12,600	SAT., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
	*Iyo Maru T. 12,330	WED., 4th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SATUR., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SAT., 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

LONDON

MELBOURNE

NEW YORK

BOMBAY

CALCUTTA

OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND HONOLULU.
Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ, PANAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND HONOLULU.

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and speedily equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," "Katori Maru," each of over 30,000 tons—Latest construction.

*Suwa Maru	WED., 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.
*Fushimi Maru	WED., 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

1 Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	15th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd Aug.
TENYO MARU	22,000	29th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	2nd November.
KIYO MARU	17,000	9th January.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"
August 11th. August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street, Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

SWATOW & BANGKOK	Linan	11th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Liangchow	11th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	11th Aug. at noon.
NEWCHWANG	Paoing	11th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinking	13th Aug. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Aug. 9, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Yseldyk	Java	in port	12th Aug.	Nagasaki
Tilalajap	Kobe	19th Aug.	23rd Aug.	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

York Building. 115

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamship	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 9th Aug. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	THUR., 15th Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 10th Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 16th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Tues., 13th Aug. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the "KWAISANG" and "YIFU" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The "VAN WAGEN" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—Sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Datin.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wafangdian and Dalian.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING NEWS.

New Japanese Shipping Company.

The Hanshin Kaifu Kaishiki Kaisha, a new shipping company, has been established with its head office at Kobe. It is capitalised at ¥250,000, and will commence business on August 1.

More Capital for Dockyard.

The Kawasaki Dockyard Company of Kobe is believed to have decided to increase its capital to ¥50,000,000 as the present capital, ¥20,000,000, was to be fully paid up on August 1 when the last installment was to be called up.

New Japanese Shipping Concern.

Mr. Satsuo Sasaburo and other business men are arranging to establish the Kansai Kaiji Kaishiki Kaisha Company, with a capital of ¥1,000,000, to engage in general shipping business, salvage operations, and the buying and selling of shipbuilding materials and machinery.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. E. P. Hope, acting master, Changchow, has gone chief officer, Sunning; Mr. A. C. Dobbie, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Yingchow; Mr. E. G. Ingebrigtson, supernumerary second officer, Sunning, has gone supernumerary second officer, Hsin Peking; Mr. C. L. Charles, from reserve, has gone second officer, Sunning; Mr. E. E. Moore, supernumerary chief officer, Fatsan, has gone chief officer, Kweichow; Mr. W. C. Oibrow, chief officer, Kweichow, is on reserve; Mr. A. Kerr, chief engineer, Sunning, has gone chief engineer, Yingchow; Mr. R. Thorburn, chief engineer, Yingchow, has gone chief engineer, Sunning; Mr. R. Brown, third engineer, Fengtien, has gone third engineer, Sunning; Mr. A. McVern, acting second engineer, Tungting, has gone third engineer, Fengtien; Mr. J. Colquhoun, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Tungting; Mr. J. Smith, chief engineer, Suian, is on reserve; Mr. A. Buchanan has been appointed chief engineer, Liangchow; Mr. J. T. Donald, chief engineer, Liangchow, is on leave; Mr. W. C. Young has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Wingsan; Mr. C. Lyons, third engineer, Keongshing, is on reserve; Mr. J. R. Pereira, third engineer, Taksanz, has resigned; Mr. J. Thirvigh has been appointed acting chief officer, Taibun; Mr. H. Landvad, from leave, has gone second officer, Feiching; Mr. O. Strand, third engineer, Kiangyu, has gone third engineer, Feiching; Mr. J. Acocot, chief officer, Kwongtung, has gone master, Kwongtai; Mr. D. Brath has been appointed master, Changon; Mr. T. J. Christin, chief officer, Kinsan, has gone master Heungshan; Mr. A. Allan has been appointed chief officer, Kinsan; Captain A. J. Westhead, of the Changon, has resigned; Mr. E. W. Lawson has been appointed chief officer, Kwongtung; Mr. A. Laihovetky has been appointed chief officer, Asia; Mr. B. B. Grougust, chief officer, Asia, has resigned; Mr. W. Prendergast, chief officer, Heungshan, has resigned; Mr. C. Hansen has been appointed chief officer, Heungshan; Mr. W. I. McCarthy, second engineer, Asi, has resigned; Mr. J. H. Hall, supernumerary second engineer, Charsgha, has resigned; Mr. R. Black has been appointed chief engineer, Kwongying; Mr. H. Wright, second engineer, Phenpenh, has gone second engineer, Patriot; Mr. C. S. Gibbs, second engineer, Honam, has gone second engineer, Phenpenh; Mr. G. McCallum has been appointed second engineer, Honam; Mr. J. Logan, second engineer, Patriot, has resigned; Mr. H. A. Kornfeldt, chief officer, Toonan, has gone chief officer, Kweilee; Mr. J. Watt, chief officer, Kweilee, has gone chief officer, Toonan; Mr. W. Milne third engineer, Shuntien, has gone third engineer, Hellow; Mr. G. A. Brown, from reserve, has gone third engineer, Shuntien; Mr. C. D. M. Goren has been appointed second officer, Kutwo; Mr. H. Powell, second officer, Kuwo, has resigned; Mr. J. W. Duncan, second officer, Tuckwo, has gone acting chief officer, same ship; Mr. R. Pote-Hunt, chief officer, Tuckwo, is on leave; Mr. M. Churchill, from leave, has gone second officer, Tuckwo; Mr. W. C. Young, supernumerary second officer, Wingsang, has resigned; Mr. E. Fuller, second officer, Loongwo, is on reserve; Mr. A. McEwan, chief on leave, Loongwo, is on leave; Mr. E. Scott, second engineer, Loongwo, has gone acting chief engineer, same ship.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

WAR SITUATION REVIEWED.

Unless those conditions were favourable, the Germans might say that they had never been defeated militarily and would have won but for the economic difficulties, for which they would henceforth provide. Every time that a decision came to be taken the Prussian sword would clank on the Council table. What was the good of entering into peace negotiations under those conditions?—(Cheers). Peace would come when we had demonstrated to the enemy that it was the power of law behind the justice which would enforce the League's decisions.

THE UNREST IN UKRAINE.

Enough of the "Kaiser's Dogs."

London, August 7.

In connection with the railway strike in Ukraine, cabled on July 27, the *North German Gazette* quotes a manifesto by a secret organisation in Great Russia urging the railwaymen to prevent the transport of German troops and enable thousands of armed peasants to over-run the towns at a given moment. It says:—"We have put up with the Kaiser's dogs long enough." The newspaper adds that the railway line has been blown up at many points, many trains have been fired on, the taking of the life of the Railway Minister has been attempted, and other high officials have been threatened with death. Several of those implicated have been shot, and the strike is abating.

NO WOMEN M.P.'S.

London, August 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Law Officers of England, Scotland and Ireland are unanimously of opinion that women are not entitled to be candidates for Parliament.

TAI O TRAGEDY.

The Charge Against an Indian Constable.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, the case was resumed in which Indian Constable B145 was charged with neglect of duty on the morning of July 17 at Tai O.

Mr. King, A.S.P., in addressing His Worship, said that he did not wish to bring up the facts of the case, but in yesterday's evidence given by defendant he said that such a thing could not have happened the Army. Mr. King then proceeded to narrate the events in connection with the Cheung Chau piracy in 1912, and said that the Sikhs behaved very well, and that they acted without having a superior over them to give them orders. He also gave a brief account of the conduct of Sikh Police in the Mongkok armed robbery case and the Green Street tragedy, and said that in both instances there were no European or superior officers to guide them; still they did not lose their mind. He said that defendant could have acted thus, in view of the fact that the constables in the above incidents had not so much service in the Police Force as defendant had, and that some of them did not belong to the Army before joining the Police. He said that the Sikh contingent of the Police had a very good record.

Mr. Shenton addressed His Worship on behalf of defendant and said that, according to defendant's evidence yesterday, if he had somebody in authority over him, he would have acted otherwise. He deplored the fact that the European staff should have been reduced, because if there were another European there, things would have taken a different aspect. The first recommendation that the jury in the recent inquiry made was that there should have been two Europeans in all out-stations. The jury at that time was not aware that the European staff had been reduced. He also said that according to Sergt. Perkins' evidence, defendant was in uniform and armed with a carbine, and the other Indian constables came to his assistance and helped him. Again there was the Sergeant-Interpreter's evidence, that when he saw defendant on the hill, he told him to go down and stand at the door, and watch so that if B18 should come out he was to shoot him. Mr. Shenton pointed out that since B18 was allowed to go out on bail and permitted to go to Tai O to procure his kit, Sergeant Glendinning or any other police officer could not exercise restraint over him. He also pointed out the fact that B18 was unescorted, and that the arms and ammunition were placed in the Indian room where anybody could have access. He suggested that the arms be looked up in a rack and that several keys should

WOUNDED SIKH SOLDIERS.

Further Contributions Acknowledged.

The Hon. Secretary of the Sikh Temple very thankfully begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following towards the Sikh War Wounded Soldiers Fund:—
Already acknowledged \$324 50
Messrs M.J. Patella & Co. 50 00
Messrs. Wessiamall & Assomall 31 00
Messrs. Pohomall Brothers 31 00
Messrs. D. Obela Ram 31 00
Messrs. K. J. Chotter 15 00
Messrs. Dial Dass & Sons 15 00
Messrs. T. Purnamall 10 00
Messrs. B. Watan Mall 10 00
Messrs. P. D. Malwani & Co. 10 00
\$527 50

A WILL IN VERSE.

A Curious Example.

Mr. Joseph Bell of Amblewidge, Shearman, S. W., and Cannon street, E.C., export agent for lager beer, Scotch whisky, stout, and cigars, who died on March 18, has left £1,104. The will which is proved by Miss Jane Fordham, of High Street, Shearman, Kent, and Frank Bell, of Hill House, Mount Pleasant, Tanbridge Wells, dental surgeon, brother, reads:—

I will and bequeath.
To her I bequeath.
Rose Georgina Bell.
About whom all speak well.
My Ohm and my Wife.
My soul and my life.
All My Estate.
So make No mistake
My worthy solicitor.
Least of nights undressed I frequently visit yer
As straw was required in the making of bricks
It is needful to have an executrix
So I appoint Miss Jane Fordham provided she'll act
And as my executor the work to enact
My brother Frank Bell who's acutely exact.

be kept by the European Sergeant and the other Indian Sergeants. If this had been done, before B18 could have access to any arms he would have been obliged to ask this superior for the key, and they would ask him the reason for it, and the tragedy might not have occurred. Mr. Shenton added that if the other constables did not desert the station, Mrs. Glendinning would not have had experienced what she did. Defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Command, state:—

Strength.

No. 885 Sapper A. G. Marshall was enrolled on 3.8.18 and posted to Engineer Company. No. 335 Spr. O. M. McInnes, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 7.8.12. No. 561 Pte. A. Gibbs, "B" Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 30.7.18.

Attached.

No. 724 Pte. S. E. Grimstone, M. Gun Coy., is attached to the Mounted Section from 8.8.18.

Transfer.

No. 532 Pte. A. Leon is transferred from "B" Company to "D" Company, dated 8.8.18.

Leave.

2nd Lieut. G. O. Moxon Mounted Section, is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 31.10.18. Pte. J. C. Ferguson, Sapper Bearer Sec., is granted 6 weeks' leave, on Medical Ground, from 8.8.18. Pte. N. L. Bailton, "D" Company, is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 1.10.18.

Rifles.

All ranks will send their rifles to Headquarters for inspection by the Armourer before commencing the Annual Musketry Course.

No. 1 Platoon will send their rifles to Headquarters on Monday, 12th instant. They will be ready for issue on Wednesday morning, 14th instant.

Artillery Orders.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Parade at Belchers Battery:—
Tuesday, 13th instant—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.

Thursday, 15th instant—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 16th instant—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company. New Layers' Class only.

Engineers Orders.

Orders for Engineers Company by Captain W. Russell state:—

9th to 16th instant:—
E. L. Manning Nightly.—
Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.30 p.m. Electricians at 6.45 p.m. on and from 10th instant.

Officers next for duty:—
Belchers, Lieut. Hall. Lyseman, 2nd Lieut. Hill. Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N. O. Gs. & men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1, at Belchers, at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/1) examination. Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N. O. Gs. and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants. Overdone and Parsons, R.E. and Sergt. Day H.K.D.C. class 3, at Lyseman at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants. Barclay and White, R.E. and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C.

Infantry Orders.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

"A" COMPANY.
Tuesday, 13th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. The following will attend:—Corpl. Edgcombe, L/Opl. Perry and Brown, Ptes. Dyer-Bell, Stubbs, Sutherland, Williamson, A. E. Wood, Chapman, Digby, Kant, Lancaster, Wells, Wilson and E. M. Webb, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 14th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, Drill order with pouches. 5.30 p.m. No. 4 Platoon on Polo Ground. T.E.T. Dress, Drill order. 5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Kennedy Road Range.—T. E. T. Grouping. The following will attend:—Sergt-Schnepel, Lce. Opl. D'Assvedo, Ptes. A. Rowan and G. Rowan. "Casuals" of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons, will attend also. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

Thursday, 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. The following will attend:—Corpl. Edgcombe, L/Opl. Perry and Brown, Ptes. Dyer-Bell, Stubbs, Sutherland, Williamson, A. E. Wood, Chapman, Digby, Kant, Lancaster, Wells, Wilson and E. M. Webb, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 16th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company. New Layers' Class only.

Thursday, 15th instant.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 16th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company. New Layers' Class only.

Thursday, 15th instant.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 16th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company. New Layers' Class only.

Thursday, 15th instant.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 16th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company. New Layers' Class only.

Thursday, 15th instant.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 16th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Company. New Layers' Class only.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Seeking Recognition.

Wu Tsing-fang has decided to make official calls on the Consuls in a few days in order to ascertain the opinions of the foreign Powers in regard to the recognition of the South-Western Government.

The Military Operations.

The military commanders on the western front, at an interview with Shum Chun-chen reporting the recapture of Luichow city, were warmly praised and ordered to capture Kingchow as soon as possible. The Authority has ordered that Hainan must be captured within a month. Shum Hung-ying, the Commander-in-Chief in the west, has borrowed a number of steam launches from the Salt Commissioner as transports for soldiers to Kingchow. It is said that the island will be attacked in four directions.

The Flood.

A report from Wuchow on the 7th inst. states that the water in the river is 42 ft. 5 inches and is higher than the previous day by 3 ft. 8 inches (Chinese measure).

Thursday 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. The following will attend:—Sergt. Humphreys, Corpl. MacKintosh, L/Opl. Hancock, Ptes. Falconer, Hosie, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Donnelly, Franklin, Griffin, Newell, Trotman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 16th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, Drill order with pouches. 5.30 p.m. No. 4 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

"B" COMPANY.
Tuesday, 13th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade. 5.30 p.m. No. 6 Platoon at Headquarters. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

Friday, 16th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon at Cricket Club. T. E. T. Dress, Drill order with pouches. All exempted men are to attend this parade.

Monday, 12th instant.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock Nos. 1 and 2 Guns. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. Dress, Drill order with rifles, two small pouches and 15 rounds dummy cartridges.

Wednesday, 14th instant.—5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters. Dress, above.

Friday, 16th instant. 7.10 a.m. Beginners' class at Headquarters. MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 12th instant.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 15th instant.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

Tuesday, 13th instant.—5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean fatigue.

Monday, 12th and Friday, 16th instant.—5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergt. Orberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Masde (Friday). Dress, Drill order.

Cadet Orders:
Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard state:—
Leave.—Cadet W. Forsyth is granted 1 month's leave from 8.8.18.

Parades.—Wednesday, 14th inst. 6 p.m. Swimming. Fall in at Blak Pier: Saturday, 17th inst. 1.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

"NOT A SINGLE CENT."

Advice to America About Ireland's Slums.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, writes as follows in the *Star*:—"Judge Henry Neil has visited my native town of Dublin. He is very properly ashamed of the condition of the children there; and he asks me to second his appeal to America to send I forget how many thousand pairs of shoes and stockings to clothe them."

My advice to America is not to send a single cent to Ireland ever again, for shoes or anything else. Ireland is perfectly well able to feed and clothe her children if she chooses. It is a mistake to suppose that she is poor; she is only an incorrigible beggar, which is not the same thing. She persuades you that except for a corner of Ulster, where a handful of bigoted enemies of hers build ships and make linen, she is penniless. Do not believe her.

The trade of the Irish Catholic South in butter, cattle, and agriculture generally represents far more money than the shipyards and mills of Belfast. Co-operation can develop. Co-operation has already done so. Ireland can afford a pair of good boots and a couple of changes of warm woollen stockings every week for every one of her children; and if she is a bad mother and prefers to leave the children bare-footed and hungry whilst she is enjoying herself at hunt meetings, regattas, horse-shows and the routine of sport and fashion generally, I do not see why American should encourage her.

It is true that America does the same thing, and worse: I am not forgetting the poor little slaves in the cotton mills of Carolina, on whose behalf I am prepared to solicit, not shoes and socks, but fire from heaven (serve America right if the Germans supply it!); but the moral is that if America wants to rescue children from poverty and slavery she had better look at home, and not supply another superfluous demonstration of the fact that the eyes of a fool are in the ends of the earth.

I do not want to see children fed and clothed by the hand of Charity. Let them be fed by the hand of Justice.

When an Irish gentleman with thirty pairs of trousers complains that he has not yet ordered his thirty first, I would have Justice (quoting Shakespeare, as a cultured Justice naturally would) say "Nor shall not, till necessity be served." People cannot be got to see that the necessity is the nation's necessity: they think it is only the child's necessity, and that its parents should look after it, the said parents having been starved in their youth out of all possibility of looking after themselves effectively, much less their children.

Baby-killers is an international crime.

The English kill their babies fifteen times as fast as the war kills men. The Germans are worse. The Italians were again. The Russians perhaps worst of all. I don't know exactly where America comes in, but Judge Neil has let out the fact that he found America's kindness to children worse than her neglect. He makes no complaint of that kind against Dublin. There you see the straight thing—the rags and the bare feet.

The Judge says that it is the bare feet that get at an American; but I am a Dublin man and think nothing of bare feet; if you give a country girl in Ireland a pair of good boots she will carry them in her hand for miles to the fair or the market town, and then put them on to make a fine show with. What got at me when I walked about the slums of Dublin lately were the young women with the waxen faces, the scarlet patches on the cheeks, the pink lips, the shuffling, weary, almost ataxic step representing Dublin's appalling burden of consumption. They are not the product of bare feet, but of wet feet in broken boots, of insanitary poverty generally.

When the police were driven from the streets by the week-long struggle for an Irish republic in

LONDON'S WELCOME TO PRISONERS.

Scenes of Enthusiasm at St. Pancras.

A crowd of several thousand people gave the 273 British military prisoners returned from Holland a hearty welcome on their arrival at St. Pancras Station recently. As the two trains from Boston drew into the station a hundred ambulance motor horns broke into a mighty salute, and a military band struck up with "Soldiers of the King," followed by "Boys of the Old Brigade," "Hearts of Oak," and "Rule, Britannia."

Several baskets of tulips, narcissi, and lilies of the valley sent by ladies were distributed among the returning soldiers. The few officers among them placed the flowers in their tunic buttonholes, but the soldiers and marines fixed them into their caps. Most of the 76 cot cases put theirs on their rugs.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

The recipients were much affected by the warmth of the welcome. A lighthearted officer on crutches easily outpaced his companions who walked to the open cars waiting for them. As each car left the station thousands of hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and passengers by omnibuses and taxi-cabs, which were held up by the crowd, joined in the general cheering.

MEN WHO CAUSED THE WAR.

Confessions by a Krupp Director.

Mr. J. C. Segrue, special correspondent of the *Daily News* at Bern, writes:—

The diary compiled by Doctor Muehlton, one of the directors of Krupp, during the first three months of the war, after lying undisturbed in Germany for three years, has recently been brought across the frontier, and will be published next week. The text remains unchanged, but Doctor Muehlton is withholding from publication certain sections dealing with the activities of the Krupp firm. The names of personalities mentioned in the diary are also withheld, but these personalities, as can easily be understood, figured, and, still figure, among the greatest in Germany. The document was compiled by one who was the head of the political department at Krupp, and will help historians not only to fix responsibility for the war in so far as that has not been settled by Prince Lichnowsky, but to know also the sentiments which prevailed in high German circles at its outbreak.

I have been permitted to read the manuscript of the diary, and send you in summarised form a few entries. The first gives at somewhat greater length the text of Doctor Muehlton's well-known charges against the German Government. Others are:—

August 18 (1914).—News from Berlin. A man who has just conferred with naval and Foreign Office secretaries and military chiefs tells us all are in high spirits. Everything goes like clockwork, and in a few days the German army will be all over France. He says the German fleet has looked for the British fleet in vain.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

A Lull in the Fighting.

London, Aug. 7.
The fighting in the Marne-Aisne salient has momentarily subsided. Engagements are proceeding in the new east of Amiens where the French gained ground and repulsed an attack near Montdidier and the British strongly attacked the Morlancourt sector.

French Patrols Reconnoitring.

London, Aug. 7.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, reporting on Tuesday, says: General Mangin's patrols are busy reconnoitring along the Aisne. The enemy's intentions regarding the ridge between the Vesle and the Aisne can only be conjectured. The position is strongly protected on the eastern flank. If carried from the west we should be uncomfortable under the fire of the German guns across the Aisne. A certain delay therefore is possible, even though the enemy possibly does not intend to make his final stand here.

An English Counter-Attack.

London, Aug. 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The English counter-attack this morning in the sector south-westward of Morlancourt and regained all the more important portions of ground lost yesterday. We secured all our objectives and prisoners a number. Patrols advanced our line a short distance astride the Clarence River and prisoners a few, taking two machine-guns. We successfully rushed a post northward of Vieuxberguin. Hostile artillery is active eastward of Robeca and in the Merville and Dickebusch sectors.

French Progress.

London, Aug. 7.
A French communiqué states: In the region of Montdidier we made local progress south of Francourt and south-east of Mesnil. We repulsed an enemy attempt against La-Pere-La-Grange and occupied the station of Chrysvalogne. We prisoners a hundred east of Braine. We repulsed a local attack south of Auberville in Champagne this morning.

Reason for German Retreat.

Zurich, Aug. 7.
Two local German owned newspapers announce the further retreat of the Germans on the whole front from Arras to Rheims and state that it is due to the necessity for sending troops to Russia.

DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY SUBMARINES.

London, Aug. 7.
In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that at least 150 enemy submarines have been destroyed, over half of them during the last twelve months. "The Daily Express" correspondent at Amsterdam states that Soltzenoff's resignation was due to revolutionary troubles at Wilhelmshaven on the part of sailors who for six months past have been carrying on propaganda with the object of stopping submarine work. It is stated that over fifty submarines have disappeared at sea as the result of the propaganda. Twenty-three ringleaders were sentenced to death and there were many arrests at Kiel.
Norway lost fourteen vessels in July, of a total tonnage of 15,444, entailing loss of fifty-five lives.

INDIAN REFORM.

London, Aug. 7.
In the House of Commons in the debate on the Montagu-Chelmsford report, Hon. E. S. Montagu announced the Government's decision to appoint a committee to specify the powers reserved and delegated and another committee to examine the constituencies, franchises and position of the Legislative Councils in each province.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

Japanese Landing at Vladivostok.
London, Aug. 7.
A telegram from Geneva states that the Ukraine Bureau at Lausanne learns that forces of Japanese are landing at Vladivostok, protected by warships. Many Germans have been arrested.

Czechoslovakia Falling Back.

Shanghai, Aug. 7.
A message from Vladivostok, dated August 3, states: The Czechoslovakians on the Ussuri front are falling back.

Latest Developments.

Harbin, Aug. 3.
Col. Semeloff's forces are in the vicinity of Manchurian station awaiting the Czechoslovakians with whom they are co-operating. Austro-German reinforcements are arriving on the Manchurian and Moksik fronts.

FRENCH GENERALS HONOURED.

Paris, Aug. 7.
M. Clemenceau, in recommending Generalissimo Foch for the appointment of Marshal, after recapitulating his services, says the dignity is not merely a recompense for past services, it will consecrate the authority of the great man whom the war has called to lead the Allies' armies to final victory. General Petain has been awarded the Military Medal.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Amsterdam, Aug. 7.
A message from Moscow via Berlin states that M. Trotsky in an order says that members of the Archangel Soviet who ran away to save their skins are traitors, punishable by death, and shall be arrested.

The Bolsheviks last night occupied Isattogorke, the next station to Archangel, with reinforcements; but were driven out during the forenoon by the White Guards. Bands of peasants are bringing in numerous Red Guards found hiding in the districts farther south revolting against the Bolsheviks.

SIAMESE TROOPS IN FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 7.
M. Malvy was convicted of dereliction of duty as an Official.

M. MALVY'S CONVICTION.

London, Aug. 7.
The "Morning Post" states that a Siamese contingent has arrived in France.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

London, August 7.
The new Defence of the Realm Regulations empower the Treasury to fix the maximum price of silver bullion.

NEW LIMBS FOR DISABLED.

Consumptives Passed into the Army.

The Allied conference on the case of disabled soldiers and sailors has resumed its sittings in London. Mr. W. E. Hincks said local war pensions committees had more than justified their existence. At the beginning of March there were at least 9,800 men receiving treatment through the committee, and the total number who have been and are being treated is 18,893.

Sir William MacEwen, Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow, told the delegates of the new industry which has been established during the war for the supply of artificial limbs. "When we opened a hospital for limbless at Enkine," he said, "we were told it would be impossible in Scotland to get artificial limbs unless we employed alien limb-makers, who were already at work in this country." They very soon found, however, that woodcarvers, pattern-makers, and skilled mechanics in shipbuilding yards and engineer shops could make as many limbs as were required.

Hitherto the practice had been to allow six months as a minimum to elapse before putting on an artificial limb. Sir William considers this much too long. As soon as firm healing of a stump has been secured, a provisional limb ought to be supplied, and the patient ought to wear it without resorting to crutches.

Major Horton Smith Hartley, honorary adviser on tuberculosis to the Ministry of Pensions, brought before the Conference the steps which are being taken at sanatoria to treat and assist the soldier who is suffering from tuberculosis. Men have been passed into the Army, he said, who have had consumption, and although not all have broken down, many have had to be invalided from the service at great expense to the country for treatment, allowances and pensions. "It is clearly wiser, therefore, to exclude such men from the Army, leaving them to continue their work, which may be of great value to the country, in their civilian capacity."

Up to the end of last year about 20,000 men had been invalided from the British Army suffering from tuberculosis. Under the strain of active service a soldier's strength became sapped by exposure and strain, and his vitality diminished, and under these conditions the tuberculosis focus which might have for ever remained dormant, awoke into life and signs of active disease. Direct infection had played its part by the close proximity of men to man, inseparable from life in tents, and the unavoidable overcrowding in billets and huts.

The need of great care in examining recruits was emphasised. But even if all cases of tuberculosis could be eliminated from the Army "we should still have a vast problem to deal with, for to the war itself must be attributed a large proportion of the cases of the phthisis with which we have to deal." The members of the

R.A.M.C. were urged to be constantly on the watch for the disease in order that appropriate treatment which will have the best chance of success may be given in its early stages.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

American Dyes.

More local tar dyes were manufactured during 1917, in 81 American manufacturing plants, than was imported in 1914 from Germany, according to the U.S. Tariff Commission's census. In 1914, Germany, which held a practical monopoly of the industry, sent 45,840,986 lb. of dyes to the United States. In 1917, the American production was 45,977,246 lb. at a total value of nearly (\$3.) \$60,000,000. American dye exports for 1917 amounted to \$11,709,287.

Brazil and Chinese Silk.

The silk used by Brazilian manufacturers was usually obtained from Italy. After the war broke out, that source of supply was cut off. The local Silk Trade Guild has just received a despatch from the Nangshenpu, at Peking, containing an interesting inquiry from the Brazilian silk manufacturers. The despatch says that the Waichiao-pu has received a report from Mr. Wu Ko-cho, Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Brazil, who forwards five kinds of samples of silk submitted to him by Brazilian merchants as required by them. Mr. Wu also sent a copy of Brazil's customs tariff for the information of Chinese merchants. If there are such kinds of silk in China, the merchants are asked to note this splendid opportunity to seize a new market abroad.

Chinese Cotton.

Messrs. Spunt & Co.'s weekly cotton market report for August 1 states:—Since our last report was issued the cotton market continued firm and we again record a large business, mills, generally, being the principal buyers, as the yarn situation has been considerably stronger than the past week coupled with advances on the Sampo market. American spot cotton has in the meanwhile declined about five cents, which is quite natural seeing that we are getting nearer the new crop, and hence the disparity between "Spot" and "Futures" has to be adjusted on a more workable basis. The position of futures on the other hand does not show any weakness and remains more or less steady in spite of the fact that a large crop is expected this season, which goes to show that operators in America have confidence in maintaining prices. If, on the other hand, any mishap should take place to the new crop, there is no doubt but that a reaction will take place. With the continued drought in India and a possible contingency as mentioned, we feel it our duty to advise our friends to be well covered for their requirements for the near future, so as to ensure their requirements until such time as the fate of the world's crops generally becomes better known. Tone of the market: Strong.

R.A.M.C. were urged to be constantly on the watch for the disease in order that appropriate treatment which will have the best chance of success may be given in its early stages.

MADE IN JAPAN.

Some Comparisons With British Goods.

It is really complimentary to Japan, says a correspondent of the Central China Post, that the acuteness of her commercial travellers has flooded the country of China, north, south, east and west, with their manufactures and fancy goods. The patent medicines are peddled everywhere and a vast advertising scheme has placarded every city wall and street corner with the heavy epaulet gentleman who is the sponsor for "Ren Tan." In the remotest cities hundreds of miles from the coast you will find the stores filled with cosmetics, celluloid toys, dolls, towels, underwear, soap, tooth brushes, and the thousand and one things which Japan can produce cheaply and make the in-born artistic sense to make up in the most attractive way.

The Japanese cater for the Chinese market. By this I mean they study the needs and tastes of their prospective customers and so do not make square pegs for round holes. The Chinese view this rapid capture of their trade with jealous trepidation but are too apathetic to assert themselves and push their own manufactures and industries. You hear a Chinese one day running down Japanese goods to the lowest and saying in a vulgar tone "Japanese goods are good to see but not good to use." Shortly after he will complain of headache and pull out his "Ren Tan" pills and never dream how inconsistent he is.

British merchants are in danger of losing this immense interior trade and being ousted by their allies the Japanese; why is this? Because the British think output not "interior." They never think of especially catering for the market. Their goods, although thousands of times better than those with which the Japanese flood the Chinese market, are of too good a quality for the Chinese purse. If British merchants used a flatter knowledge of Chinese to penetrate the interior of China and persistently and faithfully push the goods of their native land, I feel sure that our Chinese trade would soon be doubled.

But in this time of commercial stagnancy with a world struggle for supremacy and the survival of the fittest, the old-fashioned "bait to be disturbed" methods of British firms must go overboard if we are to reach the haven of ultimate success with trade in China.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/4 3/4
30 d/s.	3/4 15/16
60 d/s.	3/5 1/16
4 m/s.	3/5 3/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	146 1/4
T/T Japan	150 3/4
T/T India	Nom.
T/T Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	81
co & New York	81
T/T Java	154 1/4
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T Franco	463
Demand, Paris	463 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/6 1/4
4 m/s. D/E	3/6 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/6 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/6 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	82 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Franco	480 1/2
6 m/s. Franco	485 1/2
Demand, Germany	81 1/4
Demand, New York	81 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	162 1/2
Demand, Singapore	146 1/4
On Haiphong	124 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	124 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	45 1/2
Sovereign	5.80
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 13/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100	
H'kong 50 cts. sub.	par
10 "	11.50/100
5 "	5.75/100
Canton	5.75/100

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 5% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital 2,000,000,000.
Paid up 22,500,000.
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.
General Manager A.J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

PEKING SHANGHAI TIENTSIN HAIPHONG HONGKONG YUNNANFOU

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.
Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNELL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Queen's Building, 5, Queen's Road. Tel. 2440.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

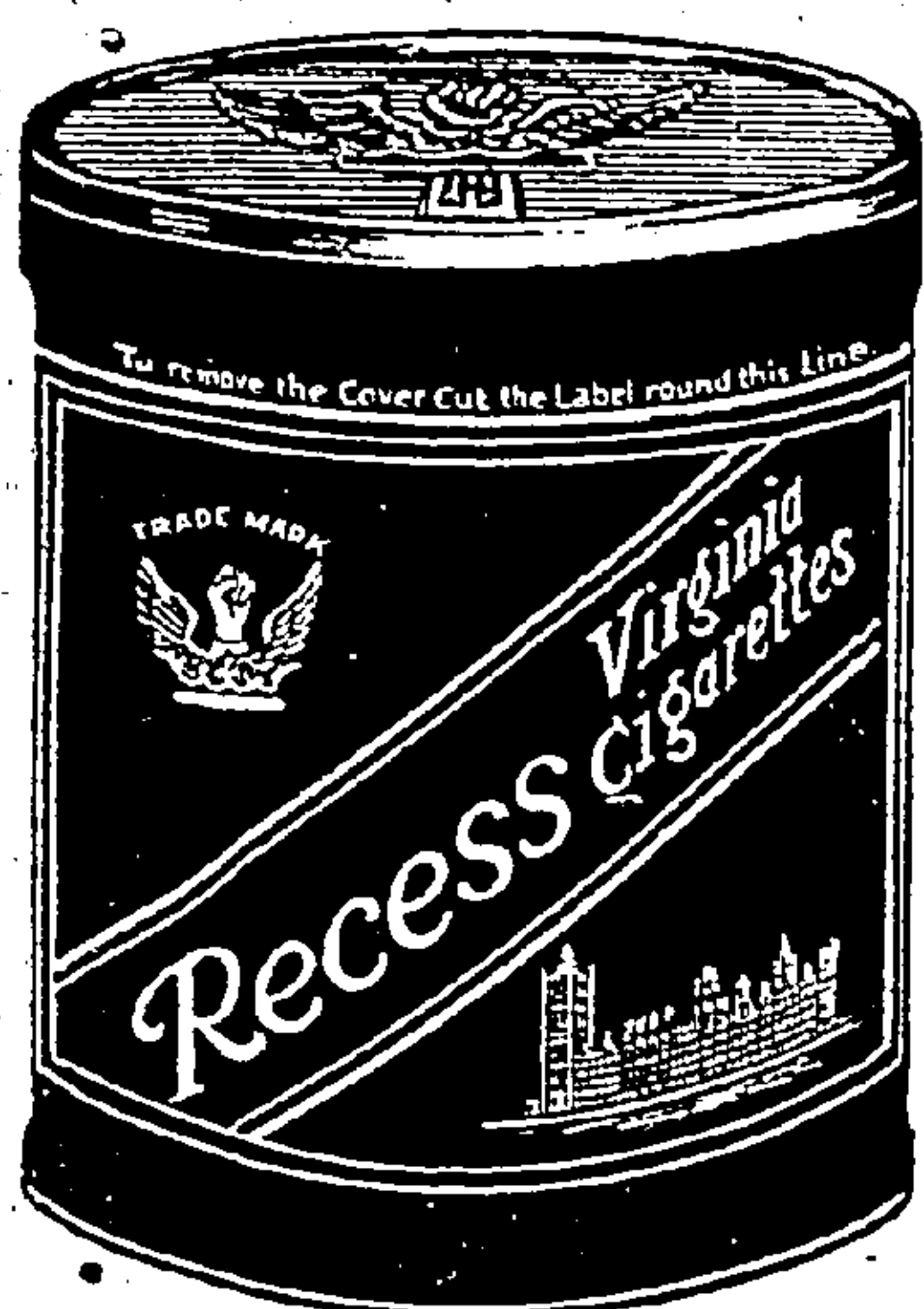
TIME TABLE.

PEARL HARBOR			
LIMITED.			
TIME 'TABLE.			
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
12.00 A.M.	1		

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES

A
Large Size
Cigarette.



Packed in
Air-tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

Manufactured
by



The Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with Waglan Light House is interrupted.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 oz. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except perfume spirits) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 25/6d and 12/6d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Privileges of War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia, and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 pence per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15 minutes earlier than the times given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the content in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays none.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addresses of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khash, Amara, Bagdad, Busra, Bursa City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qatif, Saheh, Suk-el-Sheikh, and Zahir in Mesopotamia is suspended, and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammara by the letter 'Carne' and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—Parcel not over 2 lbs. ... 2 cents. Do. 7 lbs. ... 1/30 Do. 11 lbs. ... 2/0

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Ettrah, Bangkok, Bombay, Aden, Egypt, Suez, and other ports via Suez to Aden. The ships will leave for the above ports to-day at 5 p.m. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 11th August.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Yokohama, Honolulu, Canada, United States, America, Central & S. America & Europe via San Francisco—11th Aug. Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m. Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—11th Aug. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 12th August.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Bombay—12th Aug. 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, 13th August.

Shanghai and North China—13th Aug. 3 p.m.

Japan via Moji—13th Aug. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 15th August.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Taiso—15th Aug. 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—15th Aug. 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, 16th August.

Philippine Islands—16th Aug. 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 18th August.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & S. America & Europe via San Francisco—18th Aug. Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 9d. 12h 05m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly along the east coast, and increased slightly elsewhere; it remains lowest over S.W. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.16 inches. Total since January 1st 68.24 inches against an average of 55.06 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy; rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Aug. 9 a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vostock	5a						
Venice	5a						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kobe							
Nagasaki							
Kagima							
Oshima							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							
Keelung							
Yokohama							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taipei							